

IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
FOR THE MIDDLE DISTRICT OF ALABAMA  
NORTHERN DIVISION

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ROBERT TWYMAN, JR., #147 435

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Plaintiff,

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v.

\* CIVIL ACTION NO. 2:05-CV-1085-T  
(WO)

TROY KING

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Defendant.

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**ORDER AND RECOMMENDATION OF THE MAGISTRATE JUDGE**

On November 10, 2005, Robert Twyman, Jr., a state inmate, filed an application for leave to proceed *in forma pauperis*. See 28 U.S.C. § 1915(a). Pursuant to the directives of 28 U.S.C. § 1915(g), a prisoner is not allowed to bring a civil action or proceed on appeal *in forma pauperis* if he "has, on 3 or more occasions, while incarcerated or detained in any facility, brought an action or appeal in a court of the United States that was dismissed on the grounds that it is frivolous, malicious, or fails to state a claim upon which relief may be granted, unless the prisoner is under imminent danger of serious physical injury."<sup>1</sup>

**DISCUSSION**

Court records establish that Plaintiff, while incarcerated or detained, has on at least

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In *Rivera v. Allin*, 144 F.3d 719, 731 (11<sup>th</sup> Cir. 1998), the Court determined that the "three strikes" provision of 28 U.S.C. § 1915(g), which requires frequent filer prisoner indigents to prepay the entire filing fee before federal courts may consider their cases and appeals, "does not violate the First Amendment right to access the courts; the separation of judicial and legislative powers; the Fifth Amendment right to due process of law; or the Fourteenth Amendment right to equal protection, as incorporated through the Fifth Amendment."

three occasions had civil actions and/or appeals dismissed as frivolous, malicious, for failure to state a claim and/or for asserting claims against defendants who were immune from suit, pursuant to the provisions of 28 U.S.C. § 1915. The cases on which the court relies in finding a violation of § 1915(g) include: (1) *Twyman v. Zeek, et al.*, Civil Action No. 5:90-CV-1772-ELN-RRA (N.D. Ala. 1992) (appeal frivolous); (2) *Twyman v. Evans*, Civil Action No. 2:91-CV-1369-WHA-CSC (M.D. Ala. 1994) (civil action frivolous); and (3) *Twyman v. Hill, et al.*, Civil Action No. 2:04-CV-702-MEF-CSC (M.D. Ala. 2005) (civil action and appeal frivolous).

In the instant civil action, Plaintiff complains that after being declared a parole violator he was re-incarcerated based on State law which permits the Commissioner of the Alabama Department of Corrections to issue fugitive arrest warrants. Plaintiff maintains that the state statutes which provide for such conduct violate the Fourth and Fourteenth Amendment to the United States Constitution. He contends that Defendant King allows such unconstitutional laws and procedures to exist in order to incarcerate individuals in violation of their constitutional rights. The claim before this court does not allege nor in any way indicate that Plaintiff “is under imminent danger of serious physical injury” as is required to meet the imminent danger exception to the application of 28 U.S.C. § 1915(g). *Medberry v. Butler*, 185 F.3d 1189 (11<sup>th</sup> Cir. 1999).

Based on the foregoing, the court concludes that Plaintiff's motion for leave to proceed *in forma pauperis* is due to be denied and this case dismissed without prejudice for Plaintiff's failure to pay the requisite \$250.00 filing fee upon the initiation of this cause of

action. *Dupree v. Palmer*, 284 F.3d 1234, 1236 (11<sup>th</sup> Cir. 2002) (emphasis in original) (“[T]he proper procedure is for the district court to dismiss the complaint without prejudice when it denies the prisoner leave to proceed *in forma pauperis* pursuant to the provisions of § 1915(g)” because the prisoner “must pay the filing fee at the time he *initiates* the suit.”).

### CONCLUSION

In light of the foregoing, it is

ORDERED that the motion for leave to proceed *in forma pauperis* filed by Plaintiff on November 10, 2005 (Doc. No. 2) is DENIED.

It is the RECOMMENDATION of the Magistrate Judge that this case be DISMISSED without prejudice for Plaintiff’s failure to pay the full filing fee upon the initiation of this case.

It is further

ORDERED that the parties shall file any objections to this Recommendation on or before December 5, 2005. Any objections filed must specifically identify the findings in the Magistrate Judge's Recommendation to which the party is objecting. Frivolous, conclusive or general objections will not be considered by the District Court. The parties are advised that this Recommendation is not a final order of the court and, therefore, it is not appealable.

Failure to file written objections to the proposed findings and advisements in the Magistrate Judge's Recommendation shall bar the party from a de novo determination by the District Court of issues covered in the Recommendation and shall bar the party from attacking on appeal factual findings in the Recommendation accepted or adopted by the

District Court except upon grounds of plain error or manifest injustice. *Nettles v. Wainwright*, 677 F.2d 404 (5th Cir. 1982). *See Stein v. Reynolds Securities, Inc.*, 667 F.2d 33 (11th Cir. 1982). *See also Bonner v. City of Prichard*, 661 F.2d 1206 (11th Cir. 1981, *en banc*), adopting as binding precedent all of the decisions of the former Fifth Circuit handed down prior to the close of business on September 30, 1981.

Done this 21<sup>st</sup> day of November, 2005.

/s/Charles S. Coody  
CHARLES S. COODY  
CHIEF UNITED STATES MAGISTRATE JUDGE